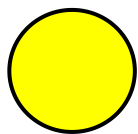
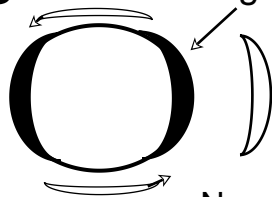


## Springs



Sun



Hight of Tide

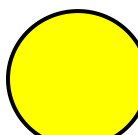
New Moon or Full Moon

## Springs and Neaps

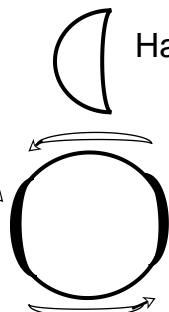
Twice in a **Lunar** month **Spring** tides are **High** high tides and **Low** low tides. (Comes in further - goes out further)

Twice in a **Lunar** month **Neap** tides are **Lower** high tides and **higher** low tides. (Does' nt come in so far, does not not go out so far.

## Neaps



Sun



Half Moon

No Moon

Hight of Tide

From high water to low water or low to high, the tide **Flows** (comes in) or **Ebbs** (goes out) at a different rate from hour to hour.

This is called the **Range** of the tide.

The Range is calculated by the **Rule of Twelfths**

During the 1st hour after HW(or LW) the range will be 1/12ths of the total

_____ = _____ 2nd	_____ = _____ 2/12ths	:
_____ = _____ 3rd	_____ = _____ 3/12ths	:
_____ = _____ 4th	_____ = _____ 3/12ths	:
_____ = _____ 5th	_____ = _____ 2/12ths	:
_____ = _____ 6th	_____ = _____ 1/12ths	:

Easy to remember, 123-321. It can be seen therefore, that tides ebb or flow their fastest during the 3rd and 4th hour.

**Note** During Spring tides, the EBB and the FLOW because of the increased amount of water coming in and going out will be much faster. Also, for some dinghies, the 2nd hour after High Water (on the ebb) , and the 5th hour after Low water (on the Flow) may well be to strong.

## Winds and tides and their effect on sailing dinghies.

